

Table 1 - Number of persons detained at CBSA Ports of Entry and CBSA Inland Offices between February 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020 (last 12 months) by grounds (reasons) for detention.

POE & Inland Enforcement Offices	Grounds	Clients Detained
CBSA - Inland Enf. Office day cells	Examination	3
	Identity	4
	Suspected of Serious Criminality or Criminality or Suspected or Organized Crim	1
	Will not appear	241
	Will Not Appear/Danger to the Public	20
CBSA - Inland Enf. Office day cells		269
CBSA - POE	Danger to the public	2
	Examination	39
	Identity	24
	Suspected of Serious Criminality or Criminality or Suspected or Organized Crim	1
	Will not appear	715
	Will Not Appear/Danger to the Public	22
CBSA - POE		802
Summary		1,064

Caveat : Duplicate counts of the same person - The summary rows must be used to identify the actual number of detainees in the selected period. It is not possible to add up the count of each row to determine the total number of detainees as the same person may have been detained at the POE and Inland Office due to transfers or detained under multiple grounds. Therefore the total for each element in the details of the report may be higher than the total number of persons detained in the summary rows of each group and the overall summary row, which is the actual number of persons detained.

Table 2 - Number of persons detained by facility type between February 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020 (last 12 months)

Facility Type	Clients Detained
Immigration Holding Centre	7,356
Provincial Correctional Facilities	1,922
Other	1,386
Overall - Summary	9,126

CAVEATS:

Detention period: All statistics related to number of persons detained or the number of detentions include the total number of persons in detention at any time during the reporting period. Therefore, the number may include individuals whose detention began before the reporting period and/or who were released during (or after) the reporting period.

Summary Count persons detained by facility Type: The number of persons detained will not be equal to the sum of detentions in Immigration Holding Centres (IHCs), provincial facilities and other facilities due to transfers between facilities. A person may initially be detained and admitted to an IHC and subsequently transferred to another facility (usually a provincial facility or vice versa) and therefore would be counted twice. **Therefore the total for each element in the details of the report will be higher than the total number of persons detained in the Overall Summary row and, which is the actual number of persons detained.**

We do not have any means to identify each correctional facility security level (Max. Med. or Min.)



NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT FOR DETENTION ÉVALUATION NATIONALE DES RISQUES EN MATIÈRE DE DÉTENTION

The information you provide in this document is collected under the authority of section 55 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) for the purpose of assessing the risk of individuals in detention. The information may be disclosed to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and foreign governments for the purposes of the administration and enforcement of immigration legislation. Medical information may be shared with Correctional Services Canada (CSC) and with provincial correctional facilities for medical emergency and medical history inventory purposes.

Individuals have the right of access to and/or can make corrections of their personal information under the *Privacy Act*. The information collected is described within Info Source under the Hearings and Detentions Program Personal Information Bank CBSA PPU 1107 which is detailed at <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/>

L'information fournie dans le présent formulaire est recueillie en vertu de l'article 55 de la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* (LIPR) dans le but d'évaluer les risques liés aux personnes détenues. Les renseignements peuvent être divulgués à Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC), à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC), au Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) et à des gouvernements étrangers aux fins de l'application et de l'exécution des lois en matière d'immigration. Les renseignements médicaux peuvent être communiqués au Service correctionnel du Canada (SCC) et aux établissements correctionnels provinciaux en cas d'urgence médicale ou pour connaître l'historique médical de la personne détenue.

En vertu de la *Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels*, toute personne a le droit d'accéder à ses renseignements personnels et d'y apporter des corrections. Les renseignements recueillis sont décrits dans Info Source, dans le fichier de renseignements personnels du Programme des audiences et des détentions ASFC PPU 1107, qui est présenté en détail à l'adresse <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/>

☐ Initial Assessment
Évaluation initiale

☐ Subsequent Assessment
Évaluation subséquente

PERSONAL INFORMATION - RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS

Surname - Nom de famille		Given Name - Prénom	Date
Gender - Sexe <input type="checkbox"/> Male Homme <input type="checkbox"/> Female Femme <input type="checkbox"/> Other Autre	Date of Birth - Date de naissance		UCI ID - Numéro ICU
Citizenship - Citoyenneté		Current Detention Location - Lieu de détention actuel	
Language Spoken - Langue parlée		Official Language of Choice - Langue officielle de préférence <input type="checkbox"/> English Anglais <input type="checkbox"/> French Français	

DETENTION PLACEMENT ASSESSMENT - ÉVALUATION DU PLACEMENT DE DÉTENTION

The following section will assist officers in making an informed decision on detention placement based on a set of factors. The risk factor points must be added, whereas the vulnerability factor points must be subtracted. Answer each question, write the number of points in the right hand-column and consolidate the total score on the next page. The total score will be used in the decision section.

La section suivante aidera les agents à prendre une décision éclairée sur le placement en détention en fonction d'un ensemble de facteurs. Les points des facteurs de risque doivent être additionnés alors que ceux du facteur de vulnérabilité doivent être soustraits. Répondez à chaque question, notez le nombre de points dans la colonne de droite et indiquez le pointage total à la page suivante. Le pointage total sera utilisé dans la section de la décision.

RISK FACTORS - FACTEURS DE RISQUE

Points

1. Possible inadmissibility due to security grounds (sec. 34), including security certificates (sec. 77). 1. Interdiction de territoire possible pour des motifs de sécurité (art. 34), y compris les certificats de sécurité (art.77).	<input type="checkbox"/> No (0) Non (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6) Oui (6)	
2. Possible inadmissibility due to organized criminality (sec. 37). 2. Interdiction de territoire possible pour activités de criminalité organisée (art. 37)	<input type="checkbox"/> No (0) Non (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (6) Oui (6)	
3. Number of years passed since the last known offence committed or conviction that may cause inadmissibility for serious criminality or criminality (sec. 36). 3. Nombre d'années écoulées depuis la dernière infraction commise ou condamnation connue qui peut entraîner une interdiction de territoire pour grande criminalité ou criminalité (art. 36).	<input type="checkbox"/> Ten or More (0) Dix ou plus (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Five to Nine (2) Cinq à Neuf (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Four or Less (3) Quatre ou moins (3)
4. Number of known acts, offences or convictions involving threats or violent crimes. 4. Nombre d'actes, d'infractions ou de condamnations connues impliquant des menaces ou un crime violent.	<input type="checkbox"/> None (0) Aucun (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> One or Two (4) Un ou deux (4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Three or More (7) Trois ou plus (7)
5. Has committed a known act, offence or been convicted of a severely violent crime. (e.g. murder, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, torture or genocide.) 5. A commis un acte connu, une infraction ou a été reconnue(e) coupable d'un crime de violence grave (par exemple : meurtre, voies de fait graves, agression armée, agression sexuelle grave, agression sexuelle armée, torture ou génocide).	<input type="checkbox"/> No (0) Non (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) Oui (3)	
6. In the last two years, number of occurrences of a serious incident during the arrest (e.g. active resistance) or a major breach of the detention facility rules (e.g. using physical violence aimed at another person) of an IHC, a provincial or a federal correctional facility or a port of entry or inland office cell. 6. Au cours des deux dernières années, nombre d'incidents graves au cours de l'arrestation (par exemple : résistant actif) ou en raison d'un manquement majeur (par exemple : utiliser la violence physique vis-à-vis d'une autre personne) aux règles d'un CSI, établissement correctionnel provincial ou fédéral ou une cellule d'un port d'entrée ou un bureau intérieur.	<input type="checkbox"/> None (0) Aucun (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> One or Two (2) Un ou deux (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Three or More (4) Trois ou plus (4)
7. Previously escaped or attempted escape from legal custody. 7. Évasion ou tentative d'évasion antérieure d'une garde légale.	<input type="checkbox"/> No (0) Non (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (4) Oui (4)	
8. Is a fugitive from justice or remains the subject of an unexecuted criminal warrant for arrest. 8. Il/elle est un fugitif de la justice ou fait l'objet d'un mandat d'arrestation pénal non-exécuté.	<input type="checkbox"/> No (0) Non (0)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (3) Oui (3)	
Subtotal - Sous-total :			

VULNERABILITY FACTOR - FACTEUR DE VULNÉRABILITÉ

Vulnerable groups are defined as: pregnant women and nursing mothers; minors (under 18 years of age); persons suffering from a severe medical condition or disability; persons suffering from restricted mobility; persons with suspected or known mental illness; and victims of human trafficking.

Les groupes vulnérables sont les suivants : les femmes enceintes et les mères allaitantes; les mineurs (âgés de moins de 18 ans); les personnes ayant un trouble médical ou une déficience grave; les personnes à mobilité réduite; les personnes atteintes d'une maladie mentale soupçonnée ou connue; et les victimes de la traite de personnes.

9. Is the individual part of a vulnerable group?

9. Est-ce que la personne fait partie d'un groupe vulnérable?

☐ No (0)
Non (0)

☐ Yes (-2)
Oui (-2)

If yes specify :

Si oui précisez :

Total score - Pointage total :

DECISION - DÉCISION

A detainee should be detained in a detention facility according to the total score as follows: 0 to 4 points = IHC; 5 to 9 points = IHC or Provincial Correctional Facility (officer's discretion); 10 points and more = Provincial Correctional Facility. In regions where an IHC exists, the IHC should always be the default detention facility if risk can be mitigated. Officers are encouraged to make a decision in consultation with an officer who works at an IHC, a detainee liaison officer or a designated regional representative. Following each completed assessment, the detainee must be informed of the factors taken into consideration and they should be afforded an opportunity to give details on risk and vulnerability factors before the chosen facility type has been finalized. The officer is not bound by those comments; however, they must be taken into consideration.

Un détenu devrait être détenu dans un établissement de détention selon le pointage total suivant : 0 à 4 points = CSI; 5 à 9 points = CSI ou établissement correctionnel provincial (à la discrétion de l'agent); 10 points et plus = établissement correctionnel provincial. Dans les régions où un CSI existe, le CSI devrait toujours être utilisé par défaut comme établissement de détention dans les cas où le risque peut être atténué. Les agents sont encouragés à prendre une décision en consultation avec un agent qui travaille dans un CSI ou d'un agent de liaison du détenu ou un représentant régional désigné. Après chaque évaluation réalisée, le détenu doit être informé des facteurs étudiés et il doit avoir l'occasion de présenter des précisions concernant les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité avant que le type d'établissement choisi ne soit finalisé. L'agent ne doit pas nécessairement donner suite à ces observations, cependant, il doit en tenir compte.

Specify the facility type for detention:

Précisez le type d'établissement pour la détention :

☐ IHC (where available)
CSI (là où disponible)

☐ Provincial Correctional Facility
Établissement correctionnel provincial

Has the detained individual been afforded an opportunity to give details on risk and vulnerability factors before the chosen detention facility type has been finalized?

Est-ce que la personne détenue a eu la possibilité de présenter des précisions concernant les facteurs de risque et de vulnérabilité avant que le type d'établissement choisi ne soit finalisé?

☐ No
Non

☐ Yes
Oui

If no specify :

Si non précisez :

In this section, specify any additional information supporting the officer's decision (e.g. details of key factors, the detainee's behaviour, details given by the detainee, incidents and changes in the facility type for detention).

Précisez dans cette section toute autre information justifiant la décision de l'agent (par exemple : des précisions pour les facteurs principaux, le comportement du détenu, les précisions fournies par le détenu, les incidents et les changements du type d'établissement pour la détention).

The chosen detention facility type shall be reviewed and approved by:

- A Superintendent (FB05) or higher regional authority for all Port of Entry cases; or
- An Inland Supervisor or Manager or higher regional authority for all Inland cases.

If the reviewing authority do not concur with the chosen facility type for detention, a subsequent risk assessment for detention must be completed.

Each completed National Risk Assessment for Detention must be placed in the detainee's case file and a copy of the form must be provided to:

- The detainee; and
- The IHC or the provincial correctional facility.

A subsequent risk assessment for detention must be completed within 60 days from the date of the initial risk assessment if the detention continues or sooner if circumstances change or a change in risk is observed.

Le type d'établissement pour la détention choisi doit être contrôlé et approuvé par :

- Un surintendant (FB05) ou une autorité régionale supérieure pour tous les cas aux points d'entrée; ou
- Un superviseur ou gestionnaire ou une autorité régionale supérieure pour tous les cas traités dans les bureaux intérieurs.

Si l'autorité de contrôle n'est pas d'accord avec le type d'établissement pour la détention choisi, une évaluation subséquente des risques en matière de détention doit être effectuée.

Chaque évaluation nationale des risques en matière de détention réalisée doit être versée au dossier du détenu et une copie du formulaire doit être fournie :

- Au détenu;
- Au CSI ou à l'établissement correctionnel provincial.

Une évaluation subséquente des risques en matière de détention doit être réalisée dans les 60 jours suivant la date de l'évaluation initiale si la détention se poursuit ou avant si les circonstances changent ou qu'un changement à l'égard des risques est observé.

Name of Officer and Badge Number - Nom de l'agent et numéro d'insigne

Signature

Name of Superintendent (port of entry cases) or Inland Supervisor or Manager (inland office cases) and Badge Number
Nom du surintendant (cas de port d'entrée) ou superviseur ou gestionnaire (cas de bureau intérieur) et numéro d'insigne

Signature

FOR IHC USE ONLY - À L'USAGE DU CSI SEULEMENT

In regions where an IHC exists, the detention facility type must be reviewed by an officer or a manager who works at an IHC or a designated regional representative. An officer's decision for the detention facility type may be modified if necessary. In this case, the decision maker must give details and rationale to explain their decision. It must not be used if circumstances change or a change in risk is observed (e.g., an incident). In that case, a subsequent assessment must be completed.

Dans les régions où un CSI existe, le type d'établissement pour la détention choisi doit être révisée par un agent ou un gestionnaire qui travaille dans un CSI ou un représentant régional désigné. La décision d'un agent pour le type d'établissement de détention peut être modifiée au besoin. Dans ce cas, le décideur doit donner des détails et le raisonnement qui entoure sa décision. Cela ne doit pas être utilisé si les circonstances changent ou si une modification quant au risque qu'il représente est observée (par exemple : un incident). Dans ce cas, une évaluation subséquente doit être complétée.

Specify the facility type for detention:

Précisez le type d'établissement pour la détention :

☐ IHC (where available)
CSI (là où disponible)

☐ Provincial Correctional Facility
Établissement correctionnel provincial

Details and Rationale - Détails et raisonnement

Name of Officer and Badge Number - Nom de l'agent et le numéro d'insigne

Signature

ENF 20

Detention

Canada 

9. Transfer of a detainee

The following process is intended to be used when an individual is detained under section 55 of the IRPA and needs to be transferred to a detention facility (IHCs and provincial correctional facilities). The transfer of a detainee to a detention facility cannot be used as a form of punishment.

The Order for Detention [BSF304], the National Risk Assessment for Detention" [BSF754] and the "Detainee Medical Needs" [BSF674] forms must be filled out to ensure the safety and well-being of the detainee, other detainees and staff. The receiving detention facility staff must be provided a copy of these forms.

9.1. National risk assessment for detention

The intent of the NRAD [BSF754] is to ensure national consistency regarding detention placement, in a transparent and objective way. The officer making the detention decision must complete the NRAD form [BSF754] and must identify the detainee's risk and vulnerability factors. An information session on the NRAD form is available to officers in the following training and learning section: http://atlas/pb-dgp/res/toolkit-outils/detention/forms-formulaires/index_eng.asp

Detention placement assessment

The NRAD risk and vulnerability factors are has follow:

- Risk factors #1 and #2 allocate points if a detainee is possibly inadmissible due to security grounds or organized criminality. Officers must rely on evidence that may lead to the issuance of an inadmissibility report regarding the concerned inadmissibility or must be investigating to obtain such evidence.
- Risk factor #3 allocates points based on the number of years that have passed since the last known offence or conviction that may cause inadmissibility for serious criminality or criminality. Offences where an individual was found not guilty or where charges have been withdrawn must not be counted in the assessment.
- For the purpose of completing risk factors #4 and #5, an officer could consider the last known offence committed, if the person has been charged but the trial has not been concluded, or the conviction date set. These questions apply equally to persons who have committed violent acts associated with inadmissibility pursuant to paragraph A35(1)(a). Offences where an individual was found not guilty or where charges have been withdrawn must not be counted in the assessment. The following table offers a general overview of common non-violent crimes, violent crimes and severely violent crimes:

Crime types	Common crime examples (with criminal code references)
Non-violent crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft (section 322) • Operation while impaired (section 253) • Breaking and entering with intent, committing offence or breaking out (section 348) • Fraud (section 380) • Possession of a controlled substance (section 4 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act) • Trafficking in substance (section 5 of the Controlled Drugs

	and Substances Act)
Threats or violent crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uttering threats (section 264.1) • Assault (section 265) • Sexual assault (section 271) • Includes all severely violent crimes (see below)
Severely violent crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (section 267) • Sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm (section 272) • Aggravated sexual assault (section 273) • Murder (section 229) • Manslaughter (section 234) • Robbery (section 343) • Torture (section 269.1)

- Risk factor #6 allocates points if in the last two years, a detainee was involved in a serious incident during the arrest or was involved in a major breach of the detention facility rules of an IHC, a provincial or a federal correctional facility or a port of entry or inland office cell. It includes major breaches that have occurred in detention facilities outside Canada. The “CBSA National Detention Standards – Disciplinary system” defines a major breach as the following: a detainee commits, attempts or incites acts that are violent, harmful to others, or cause an unsafe environment in the detention facility (for example, resisting arrest, using physical violence aimed at another person, being in possession of any item that may be considered as an offensive weapon, or throwing objects at another person).
- Risk factor #7 allocates points if a detainee previously escaped or attempted escape from legal custody (e.g. from a detention facility or from the custody of an officer).
- Risk factor #8 allocates points if a detainee is a fugitive from justice or remains the subject of an unexecuted criminal warrant for arrest. In the context of completing the NRAD, warrants issued under immigration or traffic laws are not considered as criminal warrants and, as a consequence, do not have any repercussion for this risk factor.
- Vulnerability factor #9 reduces points if a detainee is a vulnerable person. Only one vulnerable category can be selected even if the detainee is part of more than one vulnerable category. For information on vulnerable persons, see section 5.13.

Decision

Any additional information supporting the officer’s decision must be recorded in the narrative section (such as details of key risk factors, the detainee’s comments, incidents and changes in the facility type for detention). Based on the total sum of points attributed to the risk and vulnerability factors, a detainee should be detained in a detention facility according to the total score, as follows:

- 0 to 4 points = IHC (where available)
- 5 to 9 points = IHC or provincial correctional facility (default to IHC where risk can be mitigated)
- 10 points or more = provincial correctional facility

In regions where no IHC is available, detainees will be transferred to a provincial correctional facility. In regions where an IHC is available, officers must make a decision in consultation with an officer who works at an IHC, a detainee liaison officer or a designated regional representative.

An officer's decision for placement in an IHC or provincial correctional facility may be modified by another officer or a manager who works at an IHC. In this case, the decision maker must give details and a rationale to explain their decision in the section of the NRAD titled "FOR IHC USE ONLY".

Regardless of the place of detention, a subsequent assessment using the NRAD form [BSF754] must be completed:

- within 60 days from the date of the initial risk assessment if the detention continues, or
- sooner if the circumstances change or a change in risk is observed (e.g. major breach of the detention facility rules, new criminal conviction).

Requests for an early subsequent assessment may be received from individuals (e.g. counsels and detainees) from time to time. These requests must be responded to with notes to file and any new circumstance must be taken into consideration. When a request is made, if the officer responsible for filling out the subsequent assessments is of the opinion that no circumstance has changed (i.e. no impact on the NRAD total score of the detainee) then, no early subsequent assessment is needed. However, a formal response must be sent to the requestor, which will explain the NRAD subsequent assessment process and the decision.

Subsequent assessments must be supported by information to corroborate the status quo or the change in the facility type for detention. For detainees held in an IHC, the responsibility lies with officers working at the IHC. For detainees held in a detention facility elsewhere (e.g. a provincial correctional facility), the responsibility lies with a detainee liaison officer or an officer designated to perform this function. Changes in the person's risk and vulnerability factors, and the ability to mitigate that risk within an IHC should be considered at each assessment.

For each completed assessment or modification of an NRAD, the detainee must be informed of the risk and vulnerability factors taken into consideration, and officers must ask if there is anything the detainee would like to add that may impact their decision before the chosen facility type has been finalized. It is an opportunity for the detainee to bring new elements to the knowledge of the officer, it's not an obligation. The officer is not bound by the information given by the detainee; however, the information must be taken into consideration in compliance with procedural fairness. If a detainee refuses to or is unable to speak with the officer, the officer should rely on the other information sources to complete the assessment (e.g. a file review, security guards' observations, incident reports and a designated representative).

Details of the key risk factors, criminal convictions, the detainee's behaviour, details given by the detainee (or the refusal thereof) and any other elements supporting the officer's decision must be recorded in the decision section. This section must be completed to support the decision being made and it is not sufficient to state "refer to file". The decision must be communicated to the detainee, the NRAD must be placed in the detainee's case file and a copy of the form must be given to the following:

- the detainee or designated representative (by hand, by mail or electronically); and
- the IHC or the provincial correctional facility.

See section 7.1, data entry, for more information.

Paragraph 8(2)(a) of the Privacy Act (consistent use) allows the disclosure of information where the disclosure is made for the purpose for which the information has been obtained. The individuals are being detained for IRPA purposes, whether the detention is at one of the CBSA's IHCs or at a provincial correctional facility on CBSA's behalf. In this case, the disclosure with provincial correctional facilities is to ensure the safety of the detainee, other detainees and staff where the detainee is being held.

The NRAD detention placement decision shall be reviewed prior to the transfer of a detainee to a detention facility by the below authorities (see section 7.3, management review of detention decision, for more details):

- a Superintendent (FB05) or higher regional authority for all Port of Entry cases; or,
- an Inland Supervisor or Manager (FB05/FB06) or higher regional authority for all Inland cases

Detainees medically unfit for transfer

In regions where an IHC exists, if a health care professional does not recommend to transfer a detainee to or from an IHC because of a medical condition, the information must be communicated to an IHC manager. The decision to authorize, or not, a detainee's transfer remains with an IHC manager.

The decision to authorize or not the transfer should be made in consultation with IHC health care professionals and take into consideration the safety and well-being of the detainee, other detainees and staff. Due to information privacy laws, health care professionals may not be authorized to disclose details or personal information to CBSA staff. However, they can make recommendations on how to facilitate a detainee's transfer or give advice regarding when a detainee should be fit for transfer.

If an IHC manager concurs that a detainee is not medically fit for transfer, it should be documented on the NRAD form [BSF754] in the additional information section. Regular follow up should be done with the health care professionals in case the detainee's medical condition improves.

9.2. Detainee medical needs

The intent of the "Detainee Medical Need" (DMN form) [BSF674] is to ensure national consistency in gathering and sharing information regarding detainee medical needs with detention staff. The officer making the detention decision must complete the DMN form [BSF674]. An information session on the Detainee Medical Needs form is available to officers in the following training and learning section: http://atlas/pb-dgp/res/toolkit-outils/detention/forms-formulaires/index_eng.asp

Information contained in the health condition section is based on information stated by the detainee, and its accuracy cannot be validated before a consultation with a health care professional. The form is not a medical diagnosis but a tool for detention staff to note any information pertaining to the detainee's self-identified needs, before the detainee has their initial consultation with a health care professional. The form contains information on the detainee's health needs (such as mobility impairment) and life-threatening health conditions (such as heart disease, diabetes or allergies). In addition, the DMN form [BSF674] contains emergency contact information. If the detainee provided contacts in this section, the CBSA will contact the individual(s) listed in the event that a medical emergency (such as a serious injury

or death) occurs during the detention period. If required, the detainee's personal information will be shared with the emergency contact.

In addition, the DMN form [BSF674] contains specific questions to capture self-identified mental health conditions (such as depression or bipolar disorder) and indicators (such as a previous suicide attempt), which may indicate a predisposition to suicide and self-harm. Mental health questions are of a sensitive nature and should be asked in a non-judgemental way. Officers should use a friendly and accepting tone and allow the person time to speak. If a person being detained is believed to be suicidal or self-harmful, see section 8.1, Procedure: Suicidal and self-harmful detainee.

Regardless of the place of detention, a new DMN form [BSF674] must be completed:

- within 60 days from the initial assessment if the detention continues, or
- sooner if the detainee self-identifies a change in their medical condition or if a possible change in their medical condition is observed by any custodial staff.

This is to ensure that the form is always up to date in case that the detainee needs to be quickly transferred to another detention facility or the CBSA needs to notify the emergency contact(s). For detainees held in an IHC, the responsibility lies with officers working at the IHC. For detainees held in a detention facility elsewhere (such as a provincial correctional facility), the responsibility lies with a detainee liaison officer or an officer designated to perform this function.

The DMN form [BSF 674] must be placed in the detainee's case file, and a copy of the form must be given to the following:

- the detainee or designated representative (by hand, by mail or electronically);
- the IHC or the provincial correctional facility (to the health care professional).

See section 7.1, data entry, for more information.

Paragraph 8(2)(a) of the Privacy Act (consistent use) allows the disclosure of information where the disclosure is made for the purpose for which the information has been obtained. The individuals are being detained for IRPA purposes, whether the detention is at a CBSA IHC or a provincial correctional facility. In this case, the disclosure to provincial correctional facilities is to ensure detainee well-being and to assess their health needs.

9.3. Vehicular transport of detainees

For complete information on the transport of detainees, see CBSA Enforcement Manual, Part 6, Chapter 8, on the vehicular transport of persons under arrest or detention.

Between February 1, 2019 and January 31, 2020 (last 12 months), from all the persons that have been detained during this period, 250 persons were in detention for over 99 days (our grouping does not allow us to break down at 90 days).